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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/767,325	01/29/2004	Theodora S. Ross	UM-08737	5496
7590 MEDLEN & CARROLL, LLP Suite 350 101 Howard Street San Francisco, CA 94105		EXAMINER FETTEROLF, BRANDON J		
		ART UNIT 1642	PAPER NUMBER	
		MAIL DATE 05/31/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/767,325	ROSS ET AL.	
	Examiner Brandon J. Fetterolf, PhD	Art Unit 1642	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 March 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1 and 4-15 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) 12-15 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1 and 4-11 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____. |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____. | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____. |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 3/09/2007 has been entered.

Claims 1 and 4-15 are pending.

Claims 12-15 are withdrawn from consideration as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

Claims 1 and 4-11 are currently under consideration.

Claim Objections

Claims 4-7 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form. In the instant case, Claims 4-7 are drawn to limiting the sample recited in claim 1. However, independent claim 1 already recites that the sample is a serum sample, therefore, limiting the sample as, for example, a tumor sample as recited in claim 4 does not appear to further limit the serum sample.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1 and 4-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

The factors to be considered in determining whether undue experimentation is required are summarized In re Wands 858 F.2d 731, 8 USPQ2nd 1400 (Fed. Cir, 1988). The court in Wands states: "Enablement is not precluded by the necessity for some experimentation such as routine screening. However, experimentation needed to practice the invention must not be undue experimentation. The key word is 'undue,' not 'experimentation.' " (Wands, 8 USPQ2d 1404). Clearly, enablement of a claimed invention cannot be predicated on the basis of quantity of experimentation required to make or use the invention. "Whether undue experimentation is needed is not a single, simple factual determination, but rather is a conclusion reached by weighing many factual considerations." (Wands, 8 USPQ2d 1404). The factors to be considered in determining whether undue experimentation is required include: (1) the quantity of experimentation necessary, (2) the amount or direction or guidance presented, (3) the presence or absence of working examples, (4) the nature of the invention, (5) the state of the prior art, (6) the relative skill of those in the art, (7) the predictability or unpredictability of the art, and (8) the breadth of the claims.

The claims are broadly drawn to a method for detecting cancer, comprising providing a serum sample from a subject suspected of having cancer and detecting the presence or absence of antibodies to HIP1, wherein the presence of antibodies to HIP1 is indicative of cancer, and the absence is indicative of the absence of prostate cancer in said subject. Thus, the claims imply that the presence or absence of antibodies to HIP1 serum sample can be used to detect any and/or all cancers.

The scope of the instant claims is not commensurate with the enablement of the instant disclosure, because practice of the claimed invention would require undue experimentation by an artisan of ordinary skill in the art. The instant specification is not enabling for claims drawn to detecting any and/or all cancers comprising providing a sample from a subject suspected of having cancer; and detecting the presence or absence of antibodies to HIP1 in said sample, wherein the presence of antibodies to HIP1 is indicative of cancer. The specification teaches (page 36, lines 1-10) that experiments conducted during the course of development of the present invention have demonstrated that subjects with prostate cancer preferentially exhibit a humoral response to HIP1. For example, the specification provides (page 83, lines 10-14) a humoral response to HIP1 in a TRAMP mouse model for prostate cancer, wherein 10/20 Tag positive TRAMP mice had antibodies in their serum to HIP1 whereas 0/10 normal Tag negative mice had antibodies in their

serum to HIP1. In addition to the TRAMP mouse model, the specification teaches (page 82, Example 8) a humoral response to HIP1 in human prostate cancer patients, wherein 5/20 were positive for a humoral response to HIP1 in the prostate cancer patient cohort whereas 9/23 were positive in the "normal" patient cohort. Thus, while the specification appears to imply a nexus between a correlation between cancer detection and autoantibody presence to HIP1 in the TRAMP mouse model, the specification does not appear to clearly indicate whether or not antibodies to HIP1 is indicative of the cancerous state in a cancer patient. In other words, what may be "preferable" in the lab is only suggestive and does not qualify as a reasonable expectation of success, especially in a highly unpredictable art such as detecting the presence or absence of cancer. In the instant case, the TRAMP mouse model is an art recognized transgenic model of prostate cancer, which recapitulates many of the features of prostate cancer in humans (*see* Gupta, S. International Journal of Oncology 2004; 25: 1133-1148, of record). For example, Gupta discusses that the TRAMP model has been used for a wide range of studies including the analysis of growth factors, assessment of intermediate and endpoint markers, markers of angiogenesis, and for evaluating the efficacy of natural agents and synthetic compounds in chemoprevention and therapy of prostate cancer (page 1138, 2nd column, beginning on the bottom to page 1140, 1st column). Thus, while the prior art teaches that the TRAMP mouse model is useful for a variety of studies, the art is silent with regards to the production of a humoral response to a specific cancer related antigen and using these results as a diagnostic marker for cancer. Furthermore, if a molecule such as an antibody to HIP1 is to be used as a surrogate for a disease state, some disease state must be identified in some way with the molecule. There must be some type of pattern that would allow the claimed antibody to be used in a diagnostic manner. For example, antibodies to HIP1 were found in serum of "normal" patients, as well as patients suffering from prostate cancer as evidenced by the disclosure (page 82, Example 2). Similarly, the specification teaches (page 63, lines 1+) that many proteins such as HIP1 are expressed in normal tissues and diseased tissues. Therefore, one needs to know that antibodies to HIP1 are present only in a cancer patient to the exclusion of normal patients. Thus, in the absence of any correlation between antibodies to HIP1 with any known disease or disorder, any information obtained from various profiles in both normal and diseased tissue only serves as the basis for further research on the observation itself. Therefore, absent evidence of the antibodies to HIP1 presence

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including the correlation to a diseased state, one of skill in the art would not be able to predictably use antibodies to HIP1 in any diagnostic setting without undue experimentation.

Reasonable correlation must exist between the scope of the claims and the scope of the enablement set forth. In view of the quantity of experimentation necessary the limited working examples, the nature of the invention, the state of the prior art, the unpredictability of the art and the breadth of the claims, it would take undue trials and errors to practice the claimed invention.

In response to this rejection, Applicants assert that the claims are clearly drawn to detection of prostate cancer: "wherein the presence of antibodies to HIP1 in said sample is indicative of prostate cancer in said subject". For example, Applicants submit that a 2005 publication by the inventors using a larger cohort of patients demonstrates, per the teachings of the specification, a correlation between antibodies to HIP1 and prostate cancer (Bradley et al., Cancer Research 2005; 65: 4126). In particular, Applicants contend that Figure 3 (Western blot; page 4130) and Figure 4 (ELISA; page 4331) demonstrates that a higher percentage of prostate cancer patients relative to control individuals showed a humoral response to HIP1. As such, Applicants submit that the application is enabled for detection of a correlation between serum antibodies to HIP1 and prostate cancer; and therefore, the claims are enabled.

These arguments have been carefully considered, but are not found persuasive.

Regarding Applicants assertions with respect to the 2005 publication, the Examiner has reviewed the contents of the 2005 publication, specifically Figures 3 and 4 and agrees with Applicants that it demonstrates that a higher percentage of prostate cancer patients relative to control individuals showed a humoral response to HIP1. However, the Examiner recognizes that the mere presence of autoantibodies to HIP1 does not appear to be indicative of prostate cancer because these normal patients have also been found to generate a humoral response to HIP1. In other words, if a molecule such as an antibody to HIP1 is to be used as a surrogate for a disease state, some disease state must be identified in some way with the molecule. There must be some type of pattern that would allow the claimed antibody to be used in a diagnostic manner. For example, antibodies to HIP1 were found in serum of "normal" patients, as well as patients suffering from prostate cancer as evidenced by the disclosure (page 82, Example 2). Similarly, the specification teaches (page 63, lines 1+) that many proteins such as HIP1 are expressed in normal tissues and diseased tissues. Therefore, one needs to know that antibodies to HIP1 are present only in a cancer

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patient to the exclusion of normal patients. Thus, in the absence of any correlation between antibodies to HIP1 with any known disease or disorder, any information obtained from various profiles in both normal and diseased tissue only serves as the basis for further research on the observation itself.

Therefore, NO claim is allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brandon J. Fetterolf, PhD whose telephone number is (571)-272-2919. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 7:30 to 4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Shanon Foley can be reached on 571-272-0898. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Brandon J Fetterolf, PhD
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 1642

BF

